

THE GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.

The FORD CO. GLOBE, Established 1877.
The FORD CO. REPUBLICAN, 1886.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. VOL. XIII, NO. 2

Small Profits and Quick Sales,
and One Price to all, is the Mot-
to of our Business.

THE "BEE HIVE"

When two ride a
Steed, one must
sit behind.

We always ride
in Front.

We are in front this week
with a store "chock full" of
bargains. We told you last
week about that wonderful
bargain in all Silk Ribbons;
we have still some left, though
they are selling like "hot cakes"
on a frosty morning. To those
who did not happen to read
our ad, we will tell them that
they are a lot that we bought
for cash at just half price. All
the newest Fall Shades; send
for samples.

You say you need warm
Underwear worse than ribbons.
All right; we've got 'em. For
the Children we have them in
either Natural Grey Wool or
Scarlet, from 35c up; for La-
dies from 50c up; for Men
from 50c up; all good, heavy
and warm, and extra good
value.

As it is likely that we shall
soon have some nasty weather,
And whether it's rain,
Or whether it's snow,
We'll have to weather it
Whether or no!

So we say be sure and be well
shod. We start the ball rolling
with a good strong serviceable
Button Goat shoe for Ladies,
at 99c, cheap at \$1.35; and a
regular \$2.00 Button Shoe for
\$1.50; solid leather all through.
Then we have big bargains in
finer grades.

Have you heard of the 27
inch all-wool Dress Flannels
we are selling at 25c? They
are usually sold at 40c.

At 50c we show you an extra
fine heavy-weight Tricot Wool
Dress Goods, sold elsewhere
at 75c.

Anything you need be sure
and price the Bee Hive goods
first, as a pointer for you what
goods are worth. We feel sure
then, if you go all around town,
you will come back.

Your friends,

Strange & Summersby.

Peter Harding's

Condition Powders are well
and favorably known. E. R.
Garland has prepared and
sold them in Dodge City for
the last six years; they are
the best and cheapest in the
market.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
Rev. W. H. Rose, pastor, at new M. E. church
every Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sun-
day School at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meet-
ing on Thursday evening, and young folks
prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Rev. J. M. Wright, pastor. Services every
Sunday 11 o'clock and 7:30. Sunday school
9 o'clock. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30
p. m. Ladies' Guild meets every Thursday,
Mrs. J. H. Finlay, Pres. of Guild.
J. J. SUMMERSBY, Lay Reader.

CATHOLIC.
Regular services at the church on the first
and third Sunday each month, at 8:00 and
10:30 a. m.
C. L. KRAEFL, Rector.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.
Regular Communication of St. Bern-
ard's Lodge No. 222 meets second
and fourth Fridays of every month,
at 8 p. m., in Masonic Hall, Dodge City,
Kansas. All members in good standing are cor-
dially invited to attend.
C. W. WILLET, W. M.
J. C. BAIRD, Sec'y.

K. of P.
Meets every Tuesday evening in
I. O. O. F. Hall, Dodge City, Kansas.
All regular members are cordially
invited to attend. L. A. LAUBER, C. C.
W. N. HARPER, K. of R. & S.

HALL OF CORONA LODGE,
I. O. O. F., No. 137.
Lodge meets every Wednesday
evening in new lodge room of
I. O. O. F. All members of the order in
good standing invited to attend.
ROBT. BUCHANAN, N. G.
CHAS. LEESON, Secretary.

A. O. U. W.
Protection Lodge No. 172, meets every Mon-
day night at 8 o'clock, Masonic Hall, Dodge
City, Kansas. Visiting brothers are cordially
invited to meet with us when in the city.
FRANK AKINS, W. M.
C. E. HUDSON, Recorder.

LEWIS POST, 294, G. A. R.
Meets at I. O. O. F. Hall, Dodge City, Kansas,
on the first and third Tuesdays in each
month. Members are earnestly requested
to attend. Visiting comrades cordially
invited.
D. L. SWENNEY, Commander.
J. F. COBB, Adj.

S. K. OF A. O. U. W., Dodge City.
Legion No. 53 meets at Masonic Hall the
first and third Thursdays of each month
at 7:00 p. m. Comrades visiting in the city
are cordially invited to meet with us. W. E.
OAKLEY, S. C. FRANK AKINS, Recorder.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
State of Kansas to the heirs of Henry T. Mc-
Neal, deceased, whose names and places of
residence are to be placed in the public
records.

You will take notice that you have been
sued in the district court in and for Ford
county, Kansas, by William D. Sutton and
that unless you answer the petition filed in
said suit on or before the 21st day of Decem-
ber, 1889, said petition will be taken as true
and judgment rendered against you accord-
ingly, for the sum of \$100.00, with costs, and
delivered by Henry T. McNeal to Jarvis Con-
kling Mortgage Trust Company, dated the 1st
day of January, 1887, on the following described
real estate, in Ford county, Kansas, to-wit:
the northwest quarter of section eight (8),
township twenty-nine (29), range twenty-four
(24) west of the sixth principal meridian, and
for the sale of said real estate, without ap-
praisalment, to pay the debt secured by said
mortgage.

Witness my hand and official seal.
[SEAL] THOS. LAHEY,
Clerk District Court.
L. E. McGARRY, Deputy.
HEARDLEY & GREGORY, Att'ys for Plff.
(First Publication, November 6th, 1889.)

LOOK HERE

Farmers, in order to save
trouble and expense in the
spring, keep your stock in
good fix during winter; the
tonic properties of Peter
Harding's Condition Pow-
ders will keep stock strong
and healthy for spring work.
They are prepared and sold
at E. R. Garland's Drug
Store for 25c per pound
package.

An Exquisite Engraving.

A very costly and elegant steel plate
engraving has just been executed in the
highest style of the art, copies of which
from a limited supply, are now ready for
delivery, and will be sent to any part of
the world on receipt of twenty-five cents
each in stamps or coin. The noble
grandeur of the "Entrance" to the Gar-
den of the Gods is the favorite theme of
the poet and painter. The outer par-
apets are of pure white, while the interior
columns spring boldly from the plain to a
height of 350 feet—the whole suggest-
ing the ruins of a vast temple. These
towering walls form a majestic frame-
work for the snow capped summit of
Pike's Peak which reveals itself among
the clouds in the far distance. To se-
cure an early copy of this admirable
work of art, address John Sebastian,
General Ticket and Pass. Agent Chicago,
Rock Island and Pacific Railway, enclos-
ing the price, twenty-five cents.

Ford County Teachers.

The Ford County Teachers' Associa-
tion met in the Presbyterian church of
Dodge City, Friday evening, November
1st. On account of the unfavorable
weather but few attended the evening
session.

Saturday morning at 10:30 the associa-
tion again convened. As several were
absent that had been assigned papers for
the morning session, the order of the
programme was changed. Wm. Leath-
erwood read a short paper on "What
Should be Accomplished by our Read-
ing Circle," and a short discussion fol-
lowed. Miss Rose Musselman then gave
a recitation entitled "Woman's Power."
Afternoon the association considered
the subject of ventilation of school
rooms. Miss Lillie Hanna and some
others gave some suggestions and meth-
ods of ventilating rooms. Mr. Messerly
opened the subject of "Written Exam-
inations." This was discussed at length
by the teachers present. J. A. Beadle
read a paper on the classification of the
country schools; Miss Anna Edwards a
paper on the benefits derived from the
classification of the country schools.

This completed the programme as an-
nounced. Some arrangements were then
made for the Southwestern Kansas Teach-
ers' Association, which meets in Dodge
City on Thanksgiving evening. Miss
Evelyn Baird, Miss Lillie Williams, Mrs.
Gaddis, Dr. Rose, Mrs. Wolff, Miss Jen-
nie Crawford and Miss Flora Swan were
appointed to solicit entertainment for the
visiting teachers. A committee on re-
ception was also appointed consisting of
Prof. E. D. Webb, Rev. J. M. Wright
and Miss Thome. A motion that the ex-
ecutive committee appoint the time and
place of the next meeting was carried
after which the association adjourned.

Wright Doings.

Wm. Warner has resigned his position
as section foreman.

Operator Bridgman is taking a vaca-
tion of a month. He will go to Wiscon-
sin to see if he can find a wife, and will
then visit his parents in Virginia.

Mr. Taylor, of Burdette, is the new
section foreman.

We had a big rain and snow storm on
Thursday, the snow was about four
inches deep at this place.

A. M. Gill succeeds John Bridgman as
operator at this place.

The old land mark, the Ly Brand
house three miles northeast of here has
been removed.

B. S. Tobias has gone to Belpre, Kan-
sas, as station operator.

TUMBLEWEED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Sep. 19, 1889.

REGISTER AND RECEIVERS.

United States District Land Offices.

GENTLEMEN:—In addition to an ex-
planatory of the circular issued by this
office on the 8th of March last (S. L. D.,
314), in regard to the act of March 2,
1889 (25 Stat., 854), for your information
and the information of settlers who ap-
ply for leave of absence from the tracts
covered by their several settlements, un-
der the third section of said act, and
other parties interested, it is hereby di-
rected that any settler so applying shall
submit with his application to the regis-
ter and receiver of the proper land office
his affidavit, corroborated by the affida-
vits of disinterested witnesses, setting
forth the following facts, viz:

1. The character and date of the en-
try, date of establishing residence upon
the land, and what improvements have
been made thereon by the applicant.
 2. How much of the land has been
cultivated by the applicant, and for what
period of time.
 3. In case of failure or injury to crop,
what crops have failed or been injured
or destroyed, to what extent, and the
cause thereof.
 4. In case of sickness, what disease or
injury, and to what extent claimant is
prevented thereby from continuing upon
the land; and, if practicable, a certifi-
cate from a reliable physician should be
furnished.
 5. In case of "other unavoidable casu-
alty," the character, cause, and extent
of such casualty, and its effect upon the
land or the claimant.
 6. In each case full particulars upon
which intelligent action may be based
by the register and receiver.
 7. The dates from which and to which
leave of absence is asked.
- The foregoing is not to be understood
as imposing restrictions upon settlers
over and above what the statute contains,
or to modify the conditions therein pre-
scribed for the enjoyment of the right,
but merely to indicate what facts should
be set forth in the required affidavits,
leaving with the registers and receivers
of the several district offices the duty of
making application of the law to the
particular cases presented, subject, of
course, to the supervisory authority of
the Department.

Respectfully,

W. M. STONE,

Acting Commissioner.

Approved: JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

Characteristics of the Weather for August, 1889.

During August, 1889, six low pressure
storms appeared within the region of ob-
servation over the North American con-
tinent, the average number traced for
the corresponding month of the last fif-
teen years being nine and seven-tenths,
and eight storms were traced over the
north Atlantic Ocean. Severe local
storms were most frequently reported in
New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and
Kansas, and they were more generally
noted on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 13th, and
14th. The most important storm of the
month on the north Atlantic Ocean ad-
vanced northward off the coast of the
United States between the thirtieth and
fortieth parallels of latitude from the
25th to 27th, inclusive, attended at sea
by gales of great violence. The distur-
bances in the Caribbean Sea and the
Gulf of Mexico preceding the appear-
ance of this storm did not, apparently,
possess well-defined movements of
translation. The Arctic ice reported did
not differ materially in distribution and
quantity from the average for the month,
and the fog reported west of the fortieth
meridian west of Greenwich about
equalled the usual amount for August.

The mean temperature was lower than
usual in the Atlantic coast states and
then westward south of the Great Lakes
to the eastern slope of the Rocky Moun-
tains, in the valley of the Columbia river,
and at Los Angeles, Cal.; elsewhere the
month was generally warmer than the
average August. In districts where the
mean temperature was below the aver-
age the departures were less than five de-
grees, while at stations in the British
possessions north of Montana the mean
temperature was more than five degrees
above the average August values. At
Fort Assiniboine, Mont., the highest
absolute temperature recorded for Au-
gust during the period of observation
was reported, while at Portland, Me.,
Jacksonville and Key West, Fla., the
minimum temperature was lower than
noted for the corresponding month of
previous years. Killing frost occurred
at Galena, Ill., on the 1st; at Grand
Rapids, Wis., the night of the 4-5th, and
at Linkville, Oregon, on the 19th.

The rainfall of the month was very ir-
regularly distributed, and was greatest
in areas in the Atlantic coast states, and
in Nebraska, where it exceeded ten
inches. Over a considerable portion of
California and Nevada no rain fell, and
in parts of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and
Pennsylvania the rainfall for the month
was the least ever reported for August.
Snow was reported at one place only,
Greensburg, Pa., on the 15th. Disas-
trous floods occurred in parts of Con-
necticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,
Maryland, Virginia, Colorado, Missouri,
and Nebraska, and damaging drought
was reported in sections of Montana,
Dakota, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, Texas,
Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois and
Ohio.

A well-defined auroral display was
observed at Saint Vincent, Minn., on
the night of the 28-29th; noteworthy solar
halos were reported at three stations in
New York on the 23d; and brilliant me-
teors were noted in Georgia on the 11th,
in Texas on the 14th, and in Washington
Territory on the 22d.

P. S. GILMORE.

Nearly everybody will remember
the great Boston Jubilee which took
place after the war. Mr. P. S. Gilmore
conceived the idea of paying a monster
musical tribute to the consummation of
the peace of the nation, and in 1869 gave
the National Peace Jubilee, with a band
of 1,000 pieces and a chorus of several
thousand voices made up from the vari-
ous States. This was such a grand suc-
cess that he conceived another, on a
grand scale, which took place in 1872,
celebrating the peace then existing be-
tween all nations. This was the most
gigantic festival ever held upon earth,
and comprised a band of 2,500 pieces,
including five of the best bands
of the Old World, and a chorus of 20,-
000 singers, the entire attendance being
100,000 people. Gilmore conceived both
of these, and organized and conducted
them. To make the music more grand
and inspiring, he then used a large bat-
tery of heavy artillery and a large num-
ber of anvils. This is the 20th anniver-
sary year of the great Peace Jubilee and
it is being celebrated by hundreds of
jubilees all over the country, which re-
vive the memories of Gilmore's wonder-
ful festivals by reproducing the salient
features, such as the anvil chorus and
artillery accompaniments, etc. One
grand jubilee in this great series will be
given here at McCarty's opera house,
Monday November 25th, when ten steel
anvils and six patent breech-loading,
electric-firing cannon will be used, and
the great Gilmore Band of New York,
conducted by P. S. Gilmore in person,
will be heard in all its excellence, assist-
ed by the following renowned vocal
soloists:

Mme. Blanche Stone-Barton, the emi-
nent Boston prima donna soprano, who
is considered the leading American con-
cert singer of the present time, and Miss
Jenny Dickerson, a favorite contralto
from recent operatic success in England.

EARLY DAYS OF DODGE CITY.

THE WICKEDEST PLACE OF THE "WILD
AND WOOLY FRONTIER" NOW A
PROSPEROUS CITY.

Correspondence New York Times.

DODGE CITY, KAN., Oct. 26.—At this
point on the Southwestern plains, 2,600
feet above sea level, the Santa Fe and
Hays City trails crossed each other in
days gone by. The Hays City trail had
its beginning in Texas, and over it thou-
sands of cattle were driven annually by
semi-barbaric cowboys. The Kansas
Pacific was the only overland railroad
then, and Hays City enjoyed the distinc-
tion of being the principal shipping
point for Texas-growing cattle.

In the trips to and from the railroad
the cattlemen were in the habit of camp-
ing near the intersection of the two
famous trails. This fact was taken ad-
vantage of by enterprising frontier tra-
ders, who freighted goods to the spot,
and thus the nucleus of what soon be-
came known as the wickedest town in the
west was formed. The name, Dodge
City, was bestowed in honor of Gen. G.
Dodge of the army, who had recently
established Fort Dodge on the Arkansas
river, five miles to the eastward.

As greed was the prime factor in the
beginning of Dodge City, it may readily
be believed that considerations of com-
fort had little weight with its founders.
Tents, dugouts, sodhouses, or "wicket-
ups" were deemed eminently satisfac-
tory by the early inhabitants, most of
whom had lived a nomadic life for so
many years that they had lost all desire
for civilizing influences.

Dodge City was an exceedingly primi-
tive affair during the first few months
of its career, or until the outside world
became interested in it. Then it began
to take on "airs." Those of long expe-
rience in the west do not need to be told
that the depraved of both sexes flocked
to this "wild and wooly" frontier settle-
ment. Twenty years ago there was a
class of vicious people west of the Mis-
sissippi river, whose mission it seemed to
be to settle in every new town, if for
only a few days or hours. There were,
apparently, as many women as men in
the villainous tribe which swooped down
upon Dodge as soon as its name became
known along the great western trails.
Saloon outfits had already made their
appearance, and more of the same class
were freighted across the plains, togeth-
er with lumber, for of the latter com-
modity the region was entirely destitute.

Gradually wooden buildings, such as
may be seen in the new towns of Okla-
homa to-day, succeeded the flimsy
structures of the primary period, and
several streets were laid out. The main
thoroughfare, which was called Front
street, ran parallel with the river. Along
this a row of buildings with square fronts
was erected, and every one sheltered a
saloon, a dance hall or a gambling den.
"The Palace," "The Dewdrop Inn,"
"The Golden Fleece," and kindred signs
were conspicuous in this row, and some
of them are still to be seen, time and the
elements having dealt leniently with the
work of the artist. Business houses in-
creased rapidly in number, but so did
the "dives," and their evil influence was
all-powerful.

Dodge owed its initial boom to the
cowboys, and these wild, reckless spirits
"staid by it" until they found their oc-
cupation gone. Their earnings were
spent here, and during the early days
they made it their headquarters for
pleasure and for paying off old scores.
The lasso, as every man in the southwest
knows, was, and is, a death dealing in-
strument in the hands of an expert. Men
standing on the street in Dodge have
felt the blight of the rope settle upon
their shoulders, have looked up to see a
mounted enemy at the other end of the
lasso and then have been jerked from
their feet and dragged at the heels of the
flying broncho to a terrible death. Once
in a while, to vary the monotony, a gang
of cowboys would ride through the
streets, yelling like madmen and dis-
charging their pistols at pedestrians, re-
gardless of consequences. Affrays in
saloons were of almost daily occurrence,
and to-day old residents will point out
to the stranger dark stains on the floors
of deserted rooms which were caused by
the life blood of some "tough" or "ten-
derfoot" who died with his boots on.

From all that I can gather this was the
favorite method of dying in Dodge City
for many years. A handsome brick
school house now stands on an elevated
piece of ground which twenty odd years
ago bore the significant appellation of
"Boot Hill." When the building was
erected the bones of thirty men who had
been called hence without having had an
opportunity to remove their footgear
were unearthed and carried to the Pot-
ter's Field on the adjacent prairie. Their
identity had long since been lost, for it
had not been the fashion in Dodge to
mark such common things as graves.

In 1873 the Atchison, Topeka and San-
ta Fe railroad was in operation through
this wicked city. Its coming developed
a new industry and put more money in
circulation. Vast herds of buffalo roamed
the plains in the vicinity. Hitherto
they had been killed for sport, but, now

that speedy transportation to good mar-
kets was possible, the business of slaugh-
tering the animals for profit began in
earnest. The number killed daily seems
almost incredible. Professional hunters
mounted and equipped with rifle, pistol
and lasso, would ride into a herd of bu-
falo and kill from fifty to a hundred with-
out drawing rein. Each hunter employ-
ed a gang of "skinners," who would fol-
low his course with wagons and remove
the hides from the slain animals. Hides
averaged a dollar a piece in Dodge City,
and a dealer is there yet who claims
to have purchased a round million dur-
ing the years just preceding the extermi-
nation of the buffalo. Most of the car-
casses were left to rot on the plains,
and subsequently "bone hunters," made
their appearance and removed the last
traces of this bloody crusade. There
are several buffalo hunters still living in
Dodge, and they tell wonderful stories
of their adventures, at the same time
deprecating the wholesale slaughter
which they once indulged in. They can
well afford to moralize now that their
occupation is gone.

Communication by rail with the out-
side world once established, Dodge City
throve faster, but still preserved its rep-
utation for wickedness. Men went
armed as in former years, and the sound
of the revolver was not uncommon,
while the population of "Boot Hill" kept
increasing. There were not lacking ef-
forts on the part of reputable citizens to
put a stop to crime. A church was
built, and around it rallied the better el-
ement. But the "toughs," continued to
rule the town for years. The little shab-
by church building is still standing and
is one of the show places.

It became the custom of a crowd of
loafers to gather at the railroad station
at train time and entertain the travelers
who alighted to stretch their legs with
blood-curdling tales calculated to deepen
the popular impression that Dodge City
was the home of thieves and cutthroats.

"I say Bill," one would say in the
hearing of the passengers, "that was a
prime hanging bee last night! Have
they caught the other niggers yet?"

"You bet!" would be the reply, "and
the boys are going to string 'em up in
front of 'the Palace' to-night."

"How's that fellow what got skelped in
the shindig?"

"Doc Brown says he thinks he'll pull
through, minus his ha'ar, and with his
brain works a-shovin'."

"Great heavens!" a passenger would
exclaim, "was there really a lynching
here last night?"

"Bet yer life, stranger," would come
the reply, "right over behind the knoll
yonder there's three coves a hangin' in
this blessed night, and they'll have com-
pany to-morrow, too. That's the way we
treat meddling tenderfeet in these parts."

As likely as not at this juncture some
one behind the station would fire a re-
volver and the gang would yell and start
for the scene of the alleged fracas, many
of them firing into the air as they ran.
In the meantime the travelers would re-
enter the train and pray, metaphorically
or fervently, according to the extent of
their religious training, that it might
start at once. In this way was the evil
fame of Dodge City perpetuated.

Time has effected many changes in this
town planted amid the great plains. The
Hays City trail has long since been aban-
doned, the cowboys have withdrawn
from the town and the region, the sal-
oons and the "dives" have been closed,
attractive brick buildings have been
erected, churches and school houses
abound, and now irrigation promises to
make the city the center of a vast pro-
ductive region. People no longer go
armed in Dodge City, and the stranger
within her gates can walk the streets at
all hours without being shot at.

City Business Men and Farms.

Drovers' Journal.

Have you noticed that while farmers'
boys are flocking to the cities to do cler-
ical drudgery at little more than starva-
tion wages, their city employers, the
far-sighted business men, are investing
heavily in farm property.

The Drovers' Journal feels safe in as-
serting that more than half of the
wealthiest business men of Chicago have
bought or are buying farms. The fact is
a significant one for young farmers to
bear in mind. It means that while the
value of property is at a low ebb now the
time will come when much of the best
farm property will be in the hands of
those who are now paying smart country
boys \$10 per week for ten to fifteen
hours' counter or desk work per day.

The Gilmore Jubilees.

Gilmore is coming to give us a taste of
what the big Boston Jubilee was like in
1869. He will be at McCarty's opera
house, Monday, November 25th, with his
best band in the world, his anvil brigade
and battery of six cannon, vocal artists,
instrumental soloists, etc. The pro-
gramme will include some of the finest
gems of classical compositions, and
much that may be termed the light
operatic and popular music with which
the masses of the American people are
familiar. It will please everybody.